

CONFIDENTIAL]

[No. 12 of 1894]

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 21st March 1894.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.			
Attack on Rajab Ali, a Native Christian, at Hyderabad, by Abdullah Haerati ... ..	120	Civil suit filed by Hamid-ud-din of Sambhal against the tahsil chaprains who took away wood from his grove for the camps of officers, Moradabad district ... ..	129
II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.			
Import duties ... ..	120	Case of a poor old woman punished for theft of grain, Cawnpore ... ..	129
Ditto ... ..	120	Result of the law examinations ... ..	129
Ditto ... ..	120	District Magistrate of Agra ... ..	129
Public meeting at Lucknow to protest against the exemption of cotton goods ... ..	121	Police and a theft at the Press of the <i>Asis-i-Hind</i> newspaper, Meerut ... ..	124
Appointment of Lord Reay as Under-Secretary of State for India ... ..	121	Police and another theft case, Meerut ... ..	124
Qaisar Feroz and Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar's pamphlet on riots ... ..	121	A movement for providing a better building for the Almora Hospital ... ..	124
A peasant shot by a European soldier at Agra ... ..	121	III.—LEGISLATION.	
Acquittal of the European soldier accused of shooting a show-man at Bareilly ... ..	121	Amendment of sections 44 and 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code ... ..	125
Corruption and bribery among the subordinate native officials ... ..	121	IV.—EDUCATION.	
Appointment of military pensioners as Sub-Registrars ... ..	122	Muhammadan College, Aligarh ... ..	125
Suggestion regarding the employment of Indians in Burma, Egypt, &c. ... ..	122	V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.	
Attitude of Government towards the anti-opium agitation ... ..	122	Services rendered by Babu Baij Nath Singh Chaudhri of Bampur, Ghazipur, to Government during the Mutiny and his present distress ... ..	125
Prosecution for libel instituted against the <i>Cawnpore Gazette</i> by Fateh-ud-din, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bithur, Cawnpore district ... ..	122	Mussalman vaccinators at Agra ... ..	125
		Robberies on the Pilibhit road in Bareilly ... ..	125

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.					
	Monthly.			1894.	1894.	
1	Khattari Hitkari ... ..	Agra ... ..	Dina Nath ... ..	For Jan. & Feb. ... ..	20th Mar. ... ..	500 copies.
	Tri-monthly.					
2	Akhbar-i-Imamia ... ..	Lucknow ... ..	Saiyad Kbid Ali ... ..	22nd Feb. ... ..	19th Mar. ... ..	375 copies.
3	Kanauj Punch ... ..	Kanauj (Farukhabad). ... ..	Bhaggu Khan ... ..	20th Mar. ... ..	21st " ... ..	200 "
4	Mufid-i-Kam ... ..	Agra ... ..	Qadir Ali Khan ... ..	10th " ... ..	18th " ... ..	100 "
	Weekly.					
5	Agra Akhbar ... ..	Agra ... ..	Tajammul Husain ... ..	14th Mar. ... ..	16th Mar. ... ..	120 copies.
6	Agra Punch ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ahid-ul-din Beg ... ..	16th " ... ..	21st " ... ..	185 "
7	Akhbar-i-Klam ... ..	Meerut ... ..	Muqarrab Husain Khan. ... ..	18th " ... ..	16th " ... ..	85 "
8	Akhbar-i-Islam ... ..	Agra ... ..	Abdul Majid Khan ... ..	15th " ... ..	" ... ..	500 "



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<div> <div>Urdu—(continued).</div> <div>Weekly—(continued).</div> </div>						
				1894.	1894.	
9	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	14th Mar. ...	18th Mar. ...	600 copies.
10	Amal-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Kishun Sarup ...	17th " ...	19th " ...	625 "
11	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal ...	" " ...	21st " ...	128 "
12	Asad ...	Ditto ...	Sajjad Husain ...	16th " ...	17th " ...	200 "
13	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnam Singh Varmá ...	23rd Feb. & 1st Mar.	20th " ...	550 "
14	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	16th Mar. ...	" " ...	400 "
15	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	10th & 17th " ...	15th & 19th " ...	250 "
16	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	12th " ...	15th " ...	446 "
17	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	16th " ...	19th " ...	500 "
18	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Ganga Prasad Varmá ...	14th " ...	17th " ...	300 "
19	Jam-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	4th Feb. & 11th Mar.	20th " ...	250 "
20	Karammah ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yaqub ...	17th Mar. ...	" " ...	275 "
21	Kayasth Conference Gazette ...	Ditto ...	Dipnarayan Varmá ...	16th " ...	17th " ...	500 "
22	Mata-i-Nar ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	17th " ...	18th " ...	45 "
23	Mehr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	14th " ...	16th " ...	435 "
24	Naiyar-i-Kam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	12th " ...	18th " ...	300 "
25	Najm-ul-Akhhár ...	Etawah ...	Ruh-ullah Khan ...	13th & 19th " ...	15th & 20th " ...	223 "
26	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamná Das Biswas ...	15th " ...	17th " ...	450 "
27	Nizam-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	12th " ...	" " ...	250 "
28	Nar-ul-Anwar ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	24th Feb. ...	20th " ...	163 "
29	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	15th Mar. ...	" " ...	350 "
30	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	16th " ...	17th " ...	500 "
31	Qaisar Punch ...	Ballia ...	Mirza Agha Hasan ...	7th " ...	16th " ...	" "
32	Ras-ul-Akhhár ...	Benares ...	Ghulam Husain ...	19th " ...	21st " ...	400 copies.
33	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Kishun ...	16th " ...	19th " ...	375 "
34	Ras-ul-Akhhár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	" " ...	" " ...	350 "
35	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	4th Feb. & 11th Mar.	20th " ...	250 "
36	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	13th Mar. ...	17th " ...	410 "
37	Tat-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	16th " ...	20th " ...	570 "
38	Zamamah ...	Cawnpore ...	Muhammad Safdar Hasan.	12th " ...	17th " ...	" "
Daily.						
39	Oudh Akhhár ...	Lucknow ...	Shiva Prasad ...	15th to 21st Mar. ...	15th to 21st Mar. ...	508 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
Urdu-English.						
Bi-weekly.						
40	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtaz-ul-din ...	13th & 16th Mar. ...	15th & 17th Mar. ...	441 copies (including 281 copies taken by Government).
Hindi.						
Bi-monthly.						
41	Sajjan Vinod ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shri Krishna Lal.	10th Mar. ...	19th Mar. ...	" "
Weekly.						
42	Almora Akhhár ...	Almora ...	Sadaf Nand ...	12th Mar. ...	15th Mar. ...	104 copies.
43	Bharat Jivan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishna Varmá ...	" " ...	" " ...	1,500 "
44	Khichri Samachar ...	Mirzapur ...	Mádhó Prasad ...	10th " ...	17th " ...	300 "
45	Nagari Nirad ...	Ditto ...	Káshi Prasad ...	15th " ...	" " ...	400 "
46	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyá Chalak Dan ...	12th " ...	16th " ...	65 "
Daily.						
47	Hindustan ...	Kálákanar (Partabgarh).	Devi Dayal Shukla ...	14th to 20th Mar. ...	15th to 21st Mar. ...	500 copies.
Hindi-Urdu.						
Weekly.						
48	Káshi Patriká ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	16th Mar. ...	19th Mar. ...	450 copies (including 300 copies taken by Government).



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	<b>HINDI-URDU—(continued).</b>			1894.	1894.	
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>					
49	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahāvīr Prasad ...	17th & 31st Feb. ...	19th Mar. ...	100 copies.
	<b>MARATHI.</b>					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
50	Sabodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	14th Mar. ...	17th Mar. ...	350 copies.
	<b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b>					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
51	Nyāya Sudhā ...	Nāgpur ...	Sadā Shiva Rām Chandra Patwardhan.	12th Mar. ...	16th Mar. ...	375 copies.
	<b>GORKHA.</b>					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
52	Bhārat Jivan ...	Banaras ...	Rām Krishna Varmā	16th Mar. 7	18th Mar. ...	500 copies.



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

**NATYAR-I-AZAM.**  
March 12th, 1894.

1. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 12th March, publishes a communication from one Muhammad Ali Khan Arshi at Moradabad who condemns the attack made by Abdullah Hasrati on Rajab Ali (see paragraph 2, page 110 of the *Selections from Vernacular Newspapers* for the week ending 14th March 1894) as quite unjust and malicious, and observes that Rajab Ali is a quiet and enlightened Christian who has, however, much of the zeal of a convert in him, which gives him little time to mix in political matters.

## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

**NAGARI NITAD.**  
March 15th, 1894.

Import duties.

2. The *Nagari Nitad* (Mirzapur), of the 15th March, states that it is difficult to say what fate is in store for India. She is getting into new difficulties every year. The steady advance of these cursed Russians in Central Asia has led to a considerable increase in the military expenditure. The Amir's annual subsidy has been raised; and as the Government of India has even promised to protect his dominions from any foreign invasion, the least interference on the part of the Russians with Afghanistan might involve an immense expenditure on the Indian treasury. The Government has been pleased to grant exchange compensation allowances to European officers in the present unsatisfactory state of its finances. This is a very unjustifiable proceeding which was strongly denounced by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji at the late Calcutta Town Hall meeting. There is a deficit of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  crores in the new Budget, and to provide for a portion of it the Government has decided to levy an import duty on many classes of goods; but cotton fabrics, which, if taxed, would yield a comparatively large revenue, have been exempted under pressure from the cotton lords of Manchester. It is to be deeply regretted that the interests of 300 millions of poor Indians should be sacrificed to the Lancashire vote at the elections. (The *Akhbar-i-Alam*, Meerut, of the 13th March, states that the Government of India has sanctioned exchange compensation allowances to European officers, and exempted cotton goods from an import duty for the benefit of Lancashire mill-owners, and wheat from an export duty, to prevent a rise in prices in England, and observes that the Government should be as anxious to protect the interests of Indians as those of Englishmen.)

**SUBODH SINDHU.**  
March 14th, 1894.

The same.

3. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 14th March, observes that as cotton fabrics form a large portion of imports, the deficit in the Budget would be easily met by the revival of the cotton duties; but both the Government of India and the Home Government appear to be opposed to the measure. Some natives view the introduction of import duties on goods with satisfaction, but they ought to remember that the burden will fall on the people themselves, as they depend on England and other foreign countries for the supply of almost all their wants. In the present state of this country it is a mistake to suppose that the levy of import duties would tend to encourage Indian trades and industries. It is the duty of all public-spirited natives to establish all sorts of factories with a view to provide for the wants of the country.

**NYAYA SUDHA.**  
March 12th, 1894.

The same.

4. The *Nyaya Sudha* (Nagpur), of the 12th March, thinks that the Government of India has exempted cotton goods at the instance of the Secretary of State who received a deputation from Manchester on the subject. But the Government should make no invidious distinction between the Indian traders and the Lancashire mill-owners, otherwise the Indians would lose confidence in its justice, and discontent spread among them. It is one of the fundamental principles of British rule that before introducing a new tax the tax-payers should be consulted in the matter, but this principle is not much observed by the Government of India. The new Tariff Bill is sure to be passed by the majority of the official members in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. But Hindus and Musalmans, Anglo-Indians and Parsis, are all agreed as to the impropriety of the exemption of cotton fabrics. If they hold public meetings in all parts of the country and raise a powerful agitation, the Government will find it difficult to disregard the united voice of the country.



5. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 14th March, gives the proceedings of

Public meeting at Lucknow to protest against the exemption of cotton goods.

a public meeting held in the Baradari of the Kaiser Bagh, Lucknow, under the presidency of Mr. Hamid Ali Khan, Barrister-at-Law. The meeting was attended both by natives and Europeans and passed two resolutions: one of which urged the extension of the import duty to cotton fabrics and yarns and the other the discontinuance of the exchange compensation allowance to European officers. The first resolution was proposed by Mr. Perdrian and seconded by Munshi Ganga Prasad Varmá, and the second, moved by Pandit Sham Narayan, and seconded by Babu Bhuwan Mohan Rai.

*Hindustani*.  
March 14th, 1894.

6. The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 15th and 16th March, referring to

Appointment of Lord Reay as Under-Secretary of State for India.

the appointment of Lord Reay as Under-Secretary of State in place of Mr. Russell, observes that all India hails his appointment with joy, as his lordship is her true friend and fully sympathizes with the aims and aspirations of natives. His administration of the Bombay Presidency was characterized by justice and impartiality, which won him the love and esteem of Hindus, Musalmans and Parsis who showed him the same honours on his departure as to Lord Ripon. The *Hindustan* condemns the unfavourable comments of the *Civil and Military Gazette* on Lord Reay's admission to the India Office as unjust, and observes that as Indian questions now engage much more attention in Parliament than before, it is of importance that the office of Under-Secretary of State should be held by a politician who has had some Indian experience and is sympathetic. The unsatisfactory answers usually given by the late Under-Secretary of State to questions relating to India will not do in future.

*Hindustan*.  
March 15th & 16th,  
1894.

7. The *Qaisar Punch* (Ballia), of the 7th March, states that Pandit Bishan

*Qaisar Punch* and Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar's pamphlet on riots.

Narayan Dar's pamphlet on the late riots is not an appeal to Englishmen but a violent attack on them, and is calculated to bring British justice into disrepute. The Pandit has grossly exaggerated and distorted facts, and the editor intends to publish a complete answer to it in one month. Hence, Parliament should not give any attention to the pamphlet until the publication of his answer.

*Qaisar Punch*.  
March 7th, 1894.

8. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 14th March, states that some Euro-

A peasant shot by a European soldier at Agra.

peasant soldiers went out shooting in the interior of the Agra district. A peasant is alleged to have been accidentally shot, one of his eyes being injured. The man is under treatment at the Agra Hospital. Natives are always accidentally shot by Europeans, and the recent Agra shooting case was no exception to the rule.

*Hindustani*.  
March 14th, 1894.

9. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), in its issues of 10th and 17th March,

Acquittal of the European soldier accused of shooting a showman at Bareilly.

complains that a beggar or showman who had a performing bear was shot by a European soldier at Bareilly, and that the culprit has been acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

*DABDABA-I-QAISARI*.  
March 10th & 17th,  
1894.

10. A correspondent of the *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 13th March, says

Corruption and bribery among the subordinate native officials.

that formerly lying and corruption were unknown in this country. On his return from his Indian invasion, Alexander the Great declared that there was not a single liar in India. But now hardly one per cent. of the people are honest. Corruption is found to prevail in every branch of the public service. The contagion has lately spread even to the Education Department. The writer then endeavours to show how the officials extort bribes. Supposing a landholder in the interior of a district has occasion to go to the tahsil to pay his revenue instalment and get a document registered, he must first go to the Sub-Registrar, as the tahsil officials, particularly the Wasilbaki Nais and the treasurer, do not attend office before noon. If he pays one rupee to the Sub-Registrar and the muharrir, he will at once be identified by the men who hang on for the purpose, and his document will be registered, otherwise he will be exposed to a world of

*TOHFA-I-HIND*.  
March 13th, 1894.



trouble. As regards the payment of his revenue instalment, he should grease the palms of the Wasilbaki Navis and the treasurer, otherwise the former will detain him long and the latter will condemn several rupees as short in weight. Whenever a kanungo has occasion to visit a village, the landholders have to present him with one rupee each. The registrar kanungo practises much extortion in connection with cases of mutation of names, and every patwari has to give him something when he submits his papers to him at the end of the year. The landholders and cultivators are entirely at the mercy of patwaris who fleece them by encouraging litigation between them.

**TAT-I-HIND.**  
March 16th, 1894.

11. The *Tat-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th March, publishes a communication received from a military official who, drawing attention to the fact that military officers receive lower rates of pay and pension than the civil officers, and are always ready to sacrifice their lives on behalf of Her Majesty, urges that military pensioners should be largely employed as Sub-Registrars, in order that they may be able to eke out their small pensions. Government has no doubt made them eligible for those posts, but the local authorities always give preference to the civil pensioners. A register of the military candidates should be maintained in the office of the Adjutant-General who should send their names to the District Officers.

Appointment of military pensioners as Sub-Registrars.

**ASIA.**  
March 16th, 1894.

12. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 16th March, argues that if Government be averse to the appointment of Indians to posts of trust and responsibility in this country to any large extent on political grounds, it should freely utilize their services in Burma, Egypt and other such countries where their loyalty may be thoroughly relied upon. They have special claims to the loaves and fishes of office in those countries, as India has to contribute towards the cost of their administration and to supply troops for the maintenance of order. It was expected that like Maulvi Sami-ullah Khan other Indians would be given posts in Egypt, but this has not been the case. No natives have been admitted to the higher ranks of the public service in Burma. The National Congress had better give its attention to this matter.

Suggestion regarding the employment of Indians in Burma, Egypt, &c.

**OUDE PUNCH.**  
March 15th, 1894.

13. The *Oude Punch* (Lucknow), of the 15th March, contains a cartoon in which the Government of India is represented as a powerful man violently pulling the ears of a European Missionary who is an anti-opiumist.

Attitude of Government towards the anti-opium agitation.

**CAWNPORE GAZETTE.**  
March 1st, 1894.

14. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st March, received on 20th idem, complains that the police, though intended to be the guardians of the lives and property of the people, are really a source of danger to them. The police are notoriously corrupt, get up false evidence and are responsible for a great deal of crime. They really form a very dark stain on the fair fame of British administration. In the present backward condition of the people who are speechless, and quietly put up with police tyranny and oppression, the native newspapers are the only means by which the authorities can acquire any knowledge of the highhanded and arbitrary proceedings of the police. But the misfortune is that the authorities are hostile to the native press. Lord Lansdowne was opposed to the freedom of the Press and thought that the Legislative Councils were the proper places for the ventilation of the popular grievances, but his lordship did not point out how the grievances of ignorant men living in the most distant parts of the country could be brought to the notice of a handful of members of such Councils. The *Cawnpore Gazette* refers to the criminal prosecution for libel instituted against the editor in respect of an article published in the issue of 23rd June 1893, by Fateh-ud-din, Sub-Inspector of Police at Bithur, and observes that Fateh-ud-din is the same man whose highhanded proceedings were repeatedly exposed in the columns of a defunct Bithur Hindi newspaper, against whom a criminal prosecution was instituted by a man who subsequently withdrew it on the dispute being amicably settled, whose great

Prosecution for libel instituted against the *Cawnpore Gazette* by Fateh-ud-din, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bithur, Cawnpore district.



misconduct towards the inhabitants of the Gorilakha village was noticed in the *Cawnpore Gazette* and inquired into by the District Magistrate at the instance of Government, and who had a severe fight with the Gangaputras at Bithur. The Collector should have transferred him from Bithur and inquired into the charges brought against him by the *Cawnpore Gazette* of the 23rd June, but nothing of the sort was done. The prosecution instituted against the editor by him with the permission of Government on 2nd January last is pending.

15. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 12th March, complains that

Civil suit filed by Hamid-ud-din of Sambhal against the tahsil chaprasis who took away wood from his grove for the camps of officers, Moradabad district.

it is believed that in some tahsils in the Moradabad district among other things firewood is forcibly collected from zamindars in a considerably larger quantity than is required for the camps of officers, the surplus never being returned to the owners. Munshi Hamid-ud-din of Sambhal felled a few timber trees in his grove for building purposes, but during his absence from home the wood was taken away by the tahsil chaprasis. On his return home he asked for the return of his wood in vain, so he has instituted a civil suit. It may be hoped the case will convince Government of the highhandedness exercised by official hirelings in connection with the collection of supplies and lead to the cure of the evil.

NAIYAR-I-AZAM.  
March 12th, 1894.

16. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd February, received on 20th March,

Case of a poor old woman punished for theft of grain, Cawnpore.

states that it would seem that a poor old woman, tormented by starvation, stole about five seers of unhusked rice. She was arrested and sent up by the police for trial. The man to whom the rice belonged denied all knowledge of the theft. The accused pleaded guilty, but said that she had been without food for three days. Mr. Warburton, Joint Magistrate, sentenced her to one month's imprisonment! This is the reward of speaking the truth in this world. If such famine-stricken old women are sent to jail for committing petty thefts, the police have really a good occasion for the display of their zeal.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.  
March, 1st 1894.

17. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 14th March, complains that out of the

Results of the law examinations.

108 candidates who competed for the late High Court Vakils' examination seven have been successful, of whom four will not, however, be allowed to practice for one year until they have been re-examined in Urdu reading and writing at the next examination. Fifteen candidates have passed the District Court pleaders' examination, some of whom competed for the Vakils' examination. Five candidates have passed the Mukhtars' examination and four the Revenue Agents' examination. These results are really very unsatisfactory and discouraging. The total number of candidates for the different examinations was 500, who had to pay seven or eight thousand rupees in the shape of examination fees. As there is a steady decrease in the number of successful candidates year by year, there is no reason to suppose that the candidates who appeared at the examinations last year were ill-prepared. The fact is that the examinations are being made more and more severe every year. Not a single Bengali candidate has been successful this year owing to his want of knowledge of Urdu. Again only one Musalman, viz., Hasan Ahmad, B. A., has passed the Vakils' examination, but he has failed in Urdu and will have to re-appear at the next examination! It is ridiculous to examine those candidates in Urdu who had Persian for their second language at the University examinations. Urdu was introduced into the Vakils' examination at the instance of Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan and his party with a view to exclude Bengalia. That object has been secured, but the measure has proved equally injurious to Hindus and Musalmans.

HINDUSTANI.  
March 14th, 1894.

18. The *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 10th March, praises the District Magistrate of Agra for repairing the streets and lanes which had long been neglected, and promoting the growth of friendly feeling between the Hindus and Musalmans.

District Magistrate of Agra.

SAJJAN VINOD.  
March 10th, 1894.



**Ants-i-Hind.**  
March 17th, 1894.

Police and a theft at the Press of the  
*Ants-i-Hind* newspaper, Meerut.

19. The *Ants-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 17th March, complains that the police generally do not record reports of thefts. If they are obliged to record a report, they underrate the stolen property as far as possible and some times even induce the man, at whose house the theft has been committed, to make over to them some property already in his possession and to include it among the stolen things. Such property is secretly put by them into the house of some man and is subsequently recovered, and the man arrested. The high-handedness exercised by the police in connection with the recording of reports could be checked by allowing such reports to be sent to the police in writing either by a servant or post. Probably even now a man can send a written report by a servant, though this method is seldom utilized. The only objection that could be taken to the sending of a written report by a servant or post is that one man might send a false report in the name of another, or that a man might send a report and afterwards deny having done so. All that is necessary to provide against this evil is that the police should not commence an investigation until the man from whom a written report has been received acknowledges it on a reference being made by them. On the night of 9th March a theft was perpetrated at the Press where the *Ants-i-Hind* is printed, Rs. 22-4-0 worth of property being stolen. Next morning the proprietor sent a written report in a closed cover with his station dak book through his muharrir or clerk to the police who threw the book at the muharrir and told him that a closed cover could not be received. The proprietor tore up the cover and sent the report back through the muharrir, but the police did not again receive it. The proprietor reported the matter to Sardar Karam Singh, Inspector, who himself made an investigation, had the report recorded at the police-station and reported, it is believed, the official, who had twice returned the proprietor's report, to the District Superintendent of Police. If the police are guilty of such irregular proceedings at the headquarters of districts, the state of things in the interior of the country may be easily imagined. Adverting to his proposal for the despatch of a report to the police by post, above referred to, the editor suggests that such a report should be made by means of a registered post-card or a registered letter. In the latter case the report should be written on one-half sheet of letter paper and the address on the other half, so that the police might not be able to alter the report.

**Ants-i-Hind.**  
March 17th, 1894.

Police and another theft case, Meerut.

20. The same paper states that a theft was committed at the house of a respectable gentleman on the 7th March at night. The Sub-Inspector being absent, the Head Constable of the third grade made an investigation. Though one of the gentleman's servants was suspected, Nanni Jan, a well-known dancing girl of the city, and her father were summoned by the Head Constable for reasons best known to him. Such highhanded proceedings cannot long escape the notice of a shrewd District Superintendent of Police like Mr. Bramley.

**ALMORA AKHBAR.**  
March 12th, 1894.

A movement for providing a better  
building for the Almora Hospital.

21. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 12th March, states that Colonel Erskine, the Commissioner, and Mr. Sturt, the Deputy Commissioner, are desirous of providing a more suitable building for the Almora Hospital. The Commissioner has declared that if Rs. 8,000 are raised from public subscription for the purpose, he will obtain an equal amount from Government. A public meeting was held at the Public Library on the 7th idem, under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner, to raise subscriptions; but it is to be regretted that owing to the miserliness displayed by some persons no large amount was collected on the occasion. The *Almora Akhbār* urges that as Government officials derive the greatest benefit from the hospital and are in rather affluent circumstances, as is evident from their having built nice houses for their residence, they should be required to contribute liberally. Moreover, the Hospital should be constructed under the supervision of a Committee consisting of men like Rai Bahadur Datta Joshi, Pandit Bishun Datta Joshi and others, and not under the control of the Public Works Department. It is well known that the buildings constructed by that Department are generally very weak and in constant need of repairs.



## III.—LEGISLATION.

22. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 14th March, referring to the proposal for the amendment of sections 44 and 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code with a view to include rioting in the offences specified in those sections and to hold patwáris and zamíndárs as well as chaukidárs responsible for giving information of the offences to the nearest Magistrate or police-station, observes that patwáris, who have enough of their own proper work to do, can hardly find time to do police work. The new duty which it is proposed to impose on zamíndárs will give the Magistrates and the police an additional means of harassing them and make their position a very disagreeable one. Riots generally break out all of a sudden, and therefore they could hardly be able to give previous information to the Magistrate or the police.

Amendment of sections 44 and 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Hindustani.  
March 14th, 1894.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

23. The *Tut-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th March, in its supplement, states that it is rumoured that on the occasion of the late Shah-i-barat the younger boys in the Aligarh College who have not yet been Anglicized, were busy praying throughout the night in accordance with the wishes of Maulvi Abdullah who exercises control over the offer of prayers by them. Next morning they applied for a holiday, but Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan rejected their application and told them that they should not have prayed during the whole night. If the rumour is true, it is evident that he does not care at all for the world to come. It may be hoped he will not refuse such reasonable applications in future, otherwise the editor will expose all his arbitrary proceedings. Again, there is reason to think that the boys are supplied very inferior kind of food, though they are heavily charged for it.

Muhammadian College, Aligarh.

Tut-i-Hind.  
March 16th, 1894.

## V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

24. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 12th March, states that Babu Baij Nath Singh Chaudhri of Birpur, in the Ghāziपुर district, belongs to a respectable and influential family and rendered important services to Government during the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857, which were acknowledged by many European officers. Being reduced to poverty by ill-luck he applied to the Local Government and the Government of India for relief, but they did not show any great readiness to help him in recognition of his loyal services rendered at such a crisis, and coldly told him to make a representation through the district authorities. This has been done, and it remains to be seen how Government rewards him. All honour is due to Diwan Jai Parkash Lal who at once granted a monthly allowance of Rs. 15 to him on 7th February 1887, as soon as he heard of his distinguished loyalty to Government and his present distress. Other native gentlemen should follow the example of the Diwan and exhibit their loyalty to Government by helping its needy friends instead of letting off fireworks and establishing statues.

Services rendered by Babu Baij Nath Singh Chaudhri of Birpur, Ghāziपुर, to Government during the Mutiny and his present distress.

Bhārat Jīwan.  
March 12th, 1894.

25. The *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 10th March, complains that Musalman vaccinators at Agra vaccinate children by force and generally even enter houses for the purpose to the great annoyance of the female inmates and urges the appointment of Hindus in their place who should use persuasion rather than force in the performance of their duties.

Musalman vaccinators at Agra.

Sajjan Vinod.  
March 10th, 1894.

26. The *Dab-daba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 10th March, in its local news column, complains that several robberies have lately been committed on the Pilibhit road, and asks the police to be on the alert.

Robberies on the Pilibhit road in Bareilly.

DA DAB-DABA-I-QAISARI.  
March 10th, 1894.

ALLAHABAD : } PRIYA DAS, M. A.,  
The 26th March 1894. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



